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| STAAS & HALSEY LLP | | | DANG, HUNG Q | |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
| | 10/043,273 | PAEK, SEUNG-KYU |
| | Examiner Hung Q. Dang | Art Unit 2621 |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 August 2007.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-13 and 15-20 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-13 and 15-20 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 04 January 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 07/19/2004.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 08/03/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

At page 6, Applicant argues that the combination of Lee and Brown does not disclose the limitation of "selecting a data source path from a plurality of simultaneously available data source paths through which the logo image and/or sound is received." In response, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. As described in column 1, lines 56-63; column 2, lines 40-42 66-67; column 3, line 1; and in abstract, Lee clearly discloses, "selecting a data source path through which the logo image and/or sound is received." However, as admitted, the data source path disclosed by Lee is selected among those that are not simultaneously available. Specifically, the data source is changed physically by plugging in and out different input devices. Now, Brown is relied upon to disclose a projector which is used to display image and/or video data with multiple input ports so that many source devices can be simultaneously connected to the projector and simultaneously available. If Brown is combined with Lee above, the method and/or apparatus disclosed by the combination would have multiple input ports so that many source devices can be simultaneously connected to the projector and simultaneously available. From this plurality of simultaneously available data source paths, users can select a data source path to receive the logo image and/or sound as disclosed by Lee above. Furthermore, Brown does not have to disclose logo information or logo image

and/or sound to be stored because this limitation has been disclosed by Lee as described in details below.

In conclusion, the proposed combination of Lee and Brown obviously discloses the limitations of the claims. Therefore, the claims stand rejected as originally presented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8, 10, 12-13, and 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (US Patent 6,950,083) and Brown (US Patent 6,137,794).

Regarding claim 1, Lee discloses a method of changing a logo image and/or sound in a video reproducing/recording system (abstract), the method comprising: selecting a data source path through which the logo image and/or sound is received in a mode of changing the logo image and/or sound (column 1, lines 56-63; column 2, lines 40-42, lines 66-67; column 3, line 1; abstract); storing video and/or audio data received through the selected data source path (column 1, lines 63-65; column 2, lines 53-54); selecting the stored video and/or audio data (column 2, lines 2-6); designating the selected video and/or audio data as the logo image and/or sound (column 2, lines 2-6); and outputting the designated logo video and/or audio data whenever the video

reproducing/recording system is stopped and power is turned on (column 2, lines 2-6; column 3, lines 34-37).

However, Lee does not disclose selecting a data source path from a plurality of simultaneously available data source paths. Instead, Lee discloses the paths are available one at a time transmitted via either a computer, or a DVD or a television etc. plugged into an input port of the projector to the projector body (column 2, lines 40-42).

Brown discloses a projector with multiple input ports so that many source devices can be simultaneously connected to the projector and simultaneously available (abstract; Fig. 1; column 2, lines 15-19).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to modify the projector disclosed by Lee to have multiple inputs as disclosed by Brown so that many source devices can be connected and simultaneously available to the projector. The modified feature would enhance the user interface of the projector because it allows user conveniently switch back and forth between many sources without physically plugging in and out each device. And with this modified feature, the projector disclosed by Lee would have multiple paths for selecting logo data simultaneously available.

Regarding claim 2, Lee also discloses checking an operational mode of the video reproducing/recording system; and selecting and deleting the stored video and/or audio data in a mode of deleting the logo image and/or sound (column 1, lines 67; column 2, lines 1-2; column 3, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 3, Lee also discloses the data source is one of external network data, data stored in a memory card, decoded data and data read from a recording medium (column 1, lines 56-58).

Regarding claim 4, Lee discloses a video reproducing/recording system in which a video/audio signal is reproduced from and recorded on a recording medium, the system comprising: a key unit to select a mode of changing a logo image/sound or a mode of deleting the logo image/sound (the keyboard of the attached computer system), and a data source path through which the logo image and/or sound is received (column 1, lines 56-63; column 2, lines 40-42, lines 66-67; column 3, line 1; abstract); a source unit to provide the logo image/sound according to the data source path selected by the key unit (column 1, lines 54-65; column 5, lines 5-8); a memory to store the logo image/sound provided by the source unit (column 2, lines 1, 53-54); and a controller to select the data source path ("data access controller" in Fig. 4; column 2, lines 63-65), to store logo video and/or audio data comprising the logo image/sound in the memory (column 2, lines 2-5, 53-54), to store or delete the logo video and/or audio data in the memory in response to a command to change/delete the logo image/sound (column 1, lines 65-67; column 2, lines 1-2, column 3, lines 5-9), and to designate the stored logo video and/or audio data as the logo image/sound (column 2, lines 2-6).

However, Lee does not disclose selecting a data source path from a plurality of simultaneously available data source paths. Instead, Lee discloses the paths are available one at a time transmitted via either a computer, or a DVD or a television etc. plugged into an input port of the projector to the projector body (column 2, lines 40-42).

Brown discloses a projector with multiple input ports so that many source devices can be simultaneously connected to the projector and simultaneously available (abstract; Fig. 1; column 2, lines 15-19).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to modify the projector disclosed by Lee to have multiple inputs as disclosed by Brown so that many source devices can be connected and simultaneously available to the projector. The modified feature would enhance the user interface of the projector because it allows user conveniently switch back and forth between many sources without physically plugging in and out each device. And with this modified feature, the projector disclosed by Lee would have multiple paths for selecting logo data simultaneously available.

Regarding claim 5, Lee also discloses a decoder to demodulate audio/video data read from the recording medium (column 2, lines 45-56); and an interface unit to receive the logo video and/or audio data through a wire or wireless interface ("Image Input Device" in Fig. 3).

Regarding claim 6, Lee also discloses the memory is a rewritable flash memory (column 3, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 7, Lee also discloses a memory card attachable to and detachable from the video reproducing/recording system in which the logo video and/or audio data is stored (column 1, lines 56-58).

Regarding claim 8, Lee also discloses the reproduced video/audio signal is read from an optical disc (column 1, lines 56-58).

Regarding claim 10, Lee also discloses the controller outputs the logo video and/or audio data whenever the video reproducing/recording system is stopped or power of the video reproducing/recording system is turned on (column 3, lines 34-37).

Regarding claim 12, the optical disc is a CD, DVD, CD-RAM or CD-RW (column 1, lines 56-58).

Regarding claim 13, Lee discloses a reproducing/recording system to reproduce/record data to/from a recording medium, comprising: a memory to store a logo image/sound (column 3, lines 5-8); a source unit to provide the logo image/sound to the memory (column 1, lines 54-65; column 5, lines 5-8), the memory being rewritable to change the logo image/sound based on a request from a user (column 3, lines 5-9);

However, Lee does not disclose selecting a data source path from a plurality of simultaneously available data source paths. Instead, Lee discloses the paths are available one at a time transmitted via either a computer, or a DVD or a television etc. plugged into an input port of the projector to the projector body (column 2, lines 40-42).

Brown discloses a projector with multiple input ports so that many source devices can be simultaneously connected to the projector and simultaneously available (abstract; Fig. 1; column 2, lines 15-19); and a key unit to input request from the user to the source unit and thereby select a source from a plurality of simultaneously available sources ("control panel" in column 2, lines 20-30; column 3, lines 58-60).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to modify the projector disclosed by Lee to have multiple inputs for different sources and a key unit to select a particular source as disclosed by Brown so

that many source devices can be connected and simultaneously available to the projector. The modified feature would enhance the user interface of the projector because it allows user conveniently switch back and forth between many sources without physically plugging in and out each device. And with this modified feature, the projector disclosed by Lee would have multiple paths for selecting logo data simultaneously available.

Regarding claim 15, Lee also discloses the source of the logo image/sound is a memory card, an optical disc, the Internet, or the recording medium (column 1, lines 56-58).

Regarding claim 16, Lee also discloses a controller to select audio/visual data from the source of the logo image/sound, store the selected audio/visual data in the memory as the logo image/sound, and delete a previous logo image/sound from the memory (column 3, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 17, Lee also discloses a controller to delete a previous logo image/sound from the memory (column 2, lines 1-2).

Regarding claim 18, Lee also discloses the controller outputs the audio/visual data whenever the reproducing/recording system is stopped or power of the reproducing/recording system is on (column 3, lines 34-37).

Regarding claim 19, Lee discloses a method of handling logo image/sound data in a memory of a reproducing/recording system, comprising: receiving an instruction to delete the logo image/sound data from the memory (column 1, line 67); selecting the logo image/sound data in the memory to be deleted (column 1, line 67; column 2, lines

1-2; column 3, lines 1-8); deleting the logo image/sound data from the memory (column 1, line 67; column 2, lines 1-2; column 3, lines 1-8).

However, Lee does not disclose selecting a data source path from a plurality of simultaneously available data source paths through which new logo image and/or sound is received by the memory. Instead, Lee discloses the paths are available one at a time transmitted via either a computer, or a DVD or a television etc. plugged into an input port of the projector to the projector body (column 2, lines 40-42).

Brown discloses a projector with multiple input ports so that many source devices can be simultaneously connected to the projector and simultaneously available (abstract; Fig. 1; column 2, lines 15-19).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to modify the projector disclosed by Lee to have multiple inputs for different sources and a key unit to select a particular source as disclosed by Brown so that many source devices can be connected and simultaneously available to the projector. The modified feature would enhance the user interface of the projector because it allows user conveniently switch back and forth between many sources without physically plugging in and out each device. And with this modified feature, the projector disclosed by Lee would have multiple paths for selecting logo data simultaneously available.

Regarding claim 20, the data source is external network data, data stored in a memory card, or decoded data (column 1, lines 56-59).

Claims 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (US Patent 6,950,083) and Brown (US Patent 6,137,794) as applied to claims 1-8, 10, 12-13, and 15-20 above, and further in view of Shekel (US Patent 5,826,122).

Regarding claim 9, see the teachings of Lee and Brown as discussed in claim 5 above. Furthermore, Lee teaches an interface unit connected to a computer (Fig. 3).

However, the proposed combination of Lee and Brown does not disclose the interface unit receives the logo video and/or audio data from the Internet.

Shekel admits as prior art the popularity of using computers connected to Internet to download pictures and/or video (column 1, lines 11-18).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to incorporate the use of Internet to download video and/or images to computers admitted as prior art by Shekel into the reproducing/recording system comprising a computer and a video projector taught by Lee to download logo video and/or audio data from the Internet because, as Shekel admitted as prior art, it is easy and inexpensive (column 1, lines 11-18).

Regarding claim 11, see the teachings of Lee and Brown as discussed in claim 4 above. However, the proposed combination of Lee and Brown does not disclose the reproduced video/audio signal is read from a video tape.

Shekel admits as prior art the popularity of using a standard VCR, which is used to read video tapes, to transfer any image or recorded video onto a personal computer (column 1, lines 18-21).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to incorporate the use of VCR to read recorded video tapes to transfer onto personal computers, admitted as prior art by Shekel into the reproducing/recording system comprising a computer and a video projector taught by Lee because, as Shekel admitted as prior art, it is easy and inexpensive (column 1, lines 18-21).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

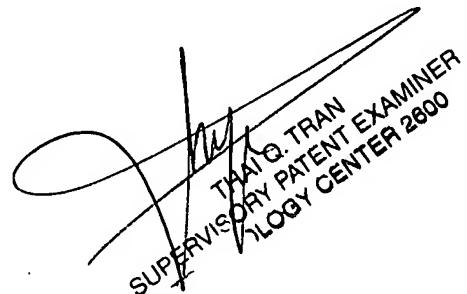
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hung Q. Dang whose telephone number is 571-270-1116. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th:7:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on 571-272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Hung Dang
Patent Examiner



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